

PROVISIONAL APPLICATION

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Transmitted herewith for filling is a <u>provisional</u> patent application under CFR 1.53(c) of:				
RESIDENCE (City/State/Country)				
Morgan Hill, California, United States				
CFR 1.9 and CFR 1.27.				
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Page 1 of 1

VERIFIED STATEMENT (DECLARATION) CLAIMING SMALL ENTITY STATUS (37 CFR 1.9(f) & 1.27(c)) - SMALL BUSINESS CONCERN

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Applicant or Patentee: Application or Patent No.:	TopTier Software
Filed or Issued:	
Title:	CLIENT-BASED OBJECTIFYING OF HYPERTEXT PAGES
I hereby declare that I am:	
[]	the owner of the small business concern identified below: an official of the small business concern empowered to act on behalf of the concern identified below.
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Address of Small Business Con	cem: 30 Las Collinas Lane
	San Jose, CA 95119
does not exceed 500 persons. It is concerned to the persons employ other when either, directly or in I hereby doctare that rights unguited CLIENT-BASED OBJ	fees to the United States Patent and Trademark Office, in that the number of employees of the concern, including those of its affiliates, for purposes of this statement, (1) the number of employees of the business concern is the average over the previous fiscal year of the do an a full-time, part-time or temporary basis during each of the pay periods of the fiscal year, and (2) concerns are affiliates of each directly, one concern controls of rus the power to control both. Set TIPTYMRO OF HYPERTEXT PAGES by inventor(s) Yaniv Gvily described in: the specification filed herewith; Application No. State of the previous of the prev
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Signature	Data

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PROVISIONAL

PATENT APPLICATION CLIENT-BASED OBJECTIFYING OF HYPERTEXT PAGES

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Attorney Docket No.: 17900-001800US

CLIENT-BASED OBJECTIFYING OF HYPERTEXT PAGES

The following documents are provided with this provisional application and incorporated herein by reference:

Description of the Invention with Figures: 5 pages

DESCRIPTION OF THE SPECIFIC EMBODIMENTS

A description of details and examples of the method and apparatus for the above invention is provided as the integral part of this provisional application.

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WHAT IS CLAIMED IS: 1

1	 A computer implemented method for adding meta-data to texts 	ıal
2	content on a hypertext page, comprising:	
3	detecting the occurrence of a first hypertext page at a client machine;	
4	analyzing the domain name of said first hypertext page;	
5	associating a template with said first hypertext page based on said don	nain
6	name;	
7	scanning the content of said first hypertext page for recognized objects	s;
8	dynamically embedding meta-data of said recognized object into said	first
9	hypertext page; and	
10	storing said meta-data on said client machine.	
1	The computer implemented method of claim 1, further comprise	ing:
2	transmitting said content to a server;	
3	scanning said content at said server; and	
4	returning a list of recognized objects from said server to said client me	china

- 3. The computer implemented method of claim 1, further comprising analyzing existing hyperlinks on said first hypertext page to create hyperrelational links.
- The computer implemented method of claim 1, further comprising recognizing data on said first hypertext page by location for said recognized objects.

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Client-Based Objectifying of Hypertext Pages

Introduction

Hypertext pages viewed over the World Wide Web are free-form text documents. They are not self descriptive in the way that they do not contain the meaning of the displayed text. It is up to the reader of the site to interpret the text into meaningful information. This all works well for a human reader. However, a machine reading this text (data) is lacking the necessary descriptors (meta-data) to understand what is being displayed.

This document describes a method of analyzing the unstructured data of the hypertext pages, understanding the meta-data behind it and storing this meta-data back into the original hypertext page on the client's machine. The meta-data is stored hidden from the user's view so that it is unobtrusive. However, applications that know where to look for this meta-data can easily access and utilize it.

Description

A plug-in plays a center role in the on-the-fly objectifying of web pages. The plug-in listens for the web browser events and each time a web page is loaded by the client, it will analyze its content and attempt to recognize the meta-data behind its elements.

This process is describe below (refer to Figures 1 and 2 for an illustration):

- The plug-in [201] is in stand-by mode, listening for browser events. When a new page is loaded [314], it proceeds to the next step.
- The plug-in [201] checks the domain name of the loaded page [211] and using it obtains from the server [203] the template that best matches the viewed web page [315, 316, 331].
- Based upon this template, the plug-in [201] then utilizes several methods to analyze the content of the page [319].
 - a. Scanning of the <u>textual content</u> of the page and looking for known words or phrases. Due to the possible large size of the dictionary, this is usually done on a server. The client transmits the content of the page to the server [317], which returns a list of recognized objects [318].
 - Analyzing known structure of <u>existing hyperlinks</u> and extending them to become HyperRelational.
 - Recognizing data by its location on the page.
- 4. The analysis [319] results in zero or more recognized objects and their location on the page. The plug-in [201] then dynamically embeds [320] the meta-data of these objects into the hypertext page [211] by means of adding hidden tags or attributes or by other means deemed fit by its designers. The original HTML elements now contain meta-data in addition to just data.

Figure 3 shows a sample hypertext page consisting of some text and a hyperlink. Following is the source code used to render that page:

<HTML>

</HEAD>

<BODY>

<A HREF-"http://xyz.somewhere.com">Willie Brown has been re-

elected as the mayor of the city and county of San Francisco.

</BODY>

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Assume that the analysis process has recognized two objects on the page: Willie Brown and San Francisco. The meta-data of these objects will be embedded into the web page, effectively altering the source code to something like:

```
<!TML>
<!EBAD>
</READ>
</READ

*GOOTY>
<A RREP="http://xyr.somewhere.com"

*A RONTO-

*CHOMALO-

*CHOMALO-

**A RONTO-

**A REPT-

**A REPT-
```

Note that the source is not actually changed but rather the DOM (document object model) of the page is altered and the additional elements are inserted. The DOM is the run-time representation of the web page after it has been parsed by the web browser.

The example above shows one case where an attribute has been added to an existing tag (i.e. the META attribute of the A tag) and one in which a new tag has been added where there had been none before (the SPAN tag). None of these changes has caused the rendering of the web page to be altered. The web browser, for the purpose of drawing the page, ignores the additional tags. The user is unaware that any change has been done to the page.

Also note that since the meta-data is stored in XML format, it is quite easily extensible. One may elect to include the country as well as the city and state in the location object. This is quite easily done and does not require and revisions of the meta-data representation scheme (e.g. HRNP links).

If the designer of the analysis tool so desired, he could program it so that it will cause changes in the rendering of the HTML page. For example, one might conceive an analyzer that will automatically add HRNP links where there were none and altering existing hyperlinks to HRNP ones where applicable. One possible implementation may produce the following code:

```
<HEAD>
</HEAD>
</PREAD>
</PARTON

<pre>

A RREF="hrnp://xyz.myserver.com/person/Willie,+Brown">Willie
Brown
Brown
/Ab as been re-elected as the mayor of the city and county of

</pr
```

Since HRNP links have a rigid structure one must follow, the meta-data is not stored in XML style but rather as part of the HRNP HREF string.

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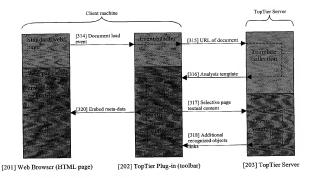


Figure 1: Functional view of the architecture.

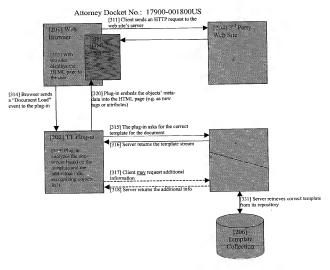


Figure 2: Component-based view of the architecture.

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Figure 3: Sample hypertext page.

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